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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

DR. JOHN MAA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

DR. JOSHUA ADLER, et al.,

Defendants.

) Case No. 3:12-cv-0200 JCS

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**[PROPOSED] STIPULATED PROTECTIVE
 ORDER FOR HIGHLY SENSITIVE
 CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION**

1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

Disclosure and discovery activity in this action are likely to involve production of confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection from public disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting this litigation may be warranted. In this case in particular, documents are likely to contain highly confidential and protected patient information under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 1320d *et seq* and other privacy laws. Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and petition the court to enter the following Stipulated Protective Order. The parties acknowledge that this Order does not confer blanket protections on all disclosures or responses to discovery and that the protection it affords from public disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles. The parties further acknowledge, as set forth in Section 14.4, below, that this Stipulated Protective Order does not entitle them to file confidential information under seal; Civil Local Rule 79-5 sets forth the procedures that must be followed and the standards that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the court to file material under seal.

2. DEFINITIONS

2.1 Challenging Party: a Party or Non-Party that challenges the designation of information or items under this Order.

2.2 "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items: information (regardless of how it is generated, stored or maintained) or tangible things that qualify for protection under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c) or California Evidence Code Sections 1156–57.

2.3 Counsel (without qualifier): Outside Counsel of Record and House Counsel (as well as their support staff).

2.4 Designated House Counsel: House Counsel who seek access to "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" information in this matter.

2.5 Designating Party: a Party or Non-Party that designates information or items that it produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY."

2.6 Disclosure or Discovery Material: all items or information, regardless of the medium or manner in which it is generated, stored, or maintained (including, among other things, testimony, transcripts, and tangible things), that are produced or generated in disclosures or responses to discovery in this matter.

2.7 Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter pertinent to the litigation who (1) has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as an expert witness or as a consultant in this action, (2) is not a past or current employee of a Party or of a Party's competitor, and (3) at the time of retention, is not anticipated to become an employee of a Party or of a Party's competitor.

2.8 "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" Information or Items: extremely sensitive "Confidential Information or Items," disclosure of which to another Party or Non-Party would create a substantial risk of serious harm that could not be avoided by less restrictive means.

2.10 House Counsel: attorneys who are employees of a party to this action. House Counsel does not include Outside Counsel of Record or any other outside counsel.

2.11 Non-Party: any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal entity not named as a Party to this action.

2.12 Outside Counsel of Record: attorneys who are not employees of a party to this action but are retained to represent or advise a party to this action and have appeared in this action on behalf of that party or are affiliated with a law firm which has appeared on behalf of that party.

2.13 Party: any party to this action, including all of its officers, directors, employees, consultants, retained experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and their support staffs).

2.14 Producing Party: a Party or Non-Party that produces Disclosure or Discovery Material in this action.

2.15 Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation support services (e.g., photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or demonstrations, and organizing, storing, or retrieving data in any form or medium) and their employees and subcontractors.

2.16 Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as "CONFIDENTIAL," or as "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY."

2.17 Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from a Producing

1 Party.

2 3. SCOPE

3 The protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order cover not only Protected Material (as
4 defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from Protected Material; (2) all copies,
5 excerpts, summaries, or compilations of Protected Material; and (3) any testimony, conversations, or
6 presentations by Parties or their Counsel that might reveal Protected Material. However, the protections
7 conferred by this Stipulation and Order do not cover the following information: (a) any information that is
8 in the public domain at the time of disclosure to a Receiving Party or becomes part of the public domain
9 after its disclosure to a Receiving Party as a result of publication not involving a violation of this Order,
10 including becoming part of the public record through trial or otherwise; and (b) any information known to
11 the Receiving Party prior to the disclosure or obtained by the Receiving Party after the disclosure from a
12 source who obtained the information lawfully and under no obligation of confidentiality to the Designating
13 Party. Any use of Protected Material at trial shall be governed by a separate agreement or order.

14 4. DURATION

15 Even after final disposition of this litigation, the confidentiality obligations imposed by this Order
16 shall remain in effect until a Designating Party agrees otherwise in writing or a court order otherwise
17 directs. Final disposition shall be deemed to be the later of (1) dismissal of all claims and defenses in this
18 action, with or without prejudice; and (2) final judgment herein after the completion and exhaustion of all
19 appeals, rehearings, remands, trials, or reviews of this action, including the time limits for filing any
20 motions or applications for extension of time pursuant to applicable law.

21 5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

22 5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each Party or Non-
23 Party that designates information or items for protection under this Order must take care to limit any such
24 designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards. To the extent it is practical to
25 do so, the Designating Party must designate for protection only those parts of material, documents, items,
26 or oral or written communications that qualify – so that other portions of the material, documents, items, or
27 communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept unjustifiably within the ambit of this
28 Order.

1 Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations that are shown to be
2 clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper purpose (e.g., to unnecessarily encumber or
3 retard the case development process or to impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties)
4 expose the Designating Party to sanctions.

5 If it comes to a Designating Party's attention that information or items that it designated for
6 protection do not qualify for protection at all or do not qualify for the level of protection initially asserted,
7 that Designating Party must promptly notify all other parties that it is withdrawing the mistaken
8 designation.

9 5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this Order (see, e.g.,
10 second paragraph of section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise stipulated or ordered, Disclosure or Discovery

11 Material that qualifies for protection under this Order must be clearly so designated before the
12 material is disclosed or produced.

13 Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

14 (a) for information in documentary form (e.g., paper or electronic documents, but
15 excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings), that the Producing Party affix the
16 legend "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" to each
17 page that contains protected material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for
18 protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making
19 appropriate markings in the margins) and must specify, for each portion, the level of protection being
20 asserted.

21 A Party or Non-Party that makes original documents or materials available for inspection need not
22 designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has indicated which material it would like
23 copied and produced. During the inspection and before the designation, all of the material made available
24 for inspection shall be deemed "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY." After the
25 inspecting Party has identified the documents it wants copied and produced, the Producing Party must
26 determine which documents, or portions thereof, qualify for protection under this Order. Then, before
27 producing the specified documents, the Producing Party must affix the appropriate legend
28 ("CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY") to each page that

1 contains Protected Material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection,
2 the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate
3 markings in the margins) and must specify, for each portion, the level of protection being asserted.

4 (b) for testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial or trial proceedings, that the
5 Designating Party identify on the record, before the close of the deposition, hearing, or other proceeding,
6 all protected testimony and specify the level of protection being asserted. When it is impractical to identify
7 separately each portion of testimony that is entitled to protection and it appears that substantial portions of
8 the testimony may qualify for protection, the Designating Party may invoke on the record (before the
9 deposition, hearing, or other proceeding is concluded) a right to have up to 21 days to identify the specific
10 portions of the testimony as to which protection is sought and to specify the level of protection being
11 asserted. Only those portions of the testimony that are appropriately designated for protection within the 21
12 days shall be covered by the provisions of this Stipulated Protective Order. Alternatively, a Designating
13 Party may specify, at the deposition or up to 21 days afterwards if that period is properly invoked, that the
14 entire transcript shall be treated as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’
15 EYES ONLY.”

16 Parties shall give the other parties notice if they reasonably expect a deposition, hearing or other
17 proceeding to include Protected Material so that the other parties can ensure that only authorized
18 individuals who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A) are present
19 at those proceedings. The use of a document as an exhibit at a deposition shall not in any way affect its
20 designation as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

21 Transcripts containing Protected Material shall have an obvious legend on the title page that the
22 transcript contains Protected Material, and the title page shall be followed by a list of all pages (including
23 line numbers as appropriate) that have been designated as Protected Material and the level of protection
24 being asserted by the Designating Party. The Designating Party shall inform the court reporter of these
25 requirements. Any transcript that is prepared before the expiration of a 21-day period for designation shall
26 be treated during that period as if it had been designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’
27 EYES ONLY” in its entirety unless otherwise agreed. After the expiration of that period, the transcript
28 shall be treated only as actually designated.

(c) for information produced in some form other than documentary and for any other tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on the exterior of the container or containers in which the information or item is stored the legend “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.” If only a portion or portions of the information or item warrant protection, the Producing Party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the protected portion(s) and specify the level of protection being asserted.

5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the Designating Party’s right to secure protection under this Order for such material. Upon timely correction of a designation, the Receiving Party must make reasonable efforts to assure that the material is treated in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any Party or Non-Party may challenge a designation of confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a Designating Party’s confidentiality designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic burdens, or a significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a Party does not waive its right to challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the original designation is disclosed.

6.2 Meet and Confer. The Challenging Party shall initiate the dispute resolution process by providing written notice of each designation it is challenging and describing the basis for each challenge. To avoid ambiguity as to whether a challenge has been made, the written notice must recite that the challenge to confidentiality is being made in accordance with this specific paragraph of the Protective Order. The parties shall attempt to resolve each challenge in good faith and must begin the process by conferring directly (in voice to voice dialogue; other forms of communication are not sufficient) within 14 days of the date of service of notice. In conferring, the Challenging Party must explain the basis for its belief that the confidentiality designation was not proper and must give the Designating Party an opportunity to review the designated material, to reconsider the circumstances, and, if no change in designation is offered, to explain the basis for the chosen designation. A Challenging Party may proceed to the next stage of the challenge process only if it has engaged in this meet and confer process first or

1 establishes that the Designating Party is unwilling to participate in the meet and confer process in a timely
2 manner.

3 6.3 Judicial Intervention. If the Parties cannot resolve a challenge without court intervention,
4 the Designating Party shall file and serve a motion to retain confidentiality under Civil Local Rule 7 (and in
5 compliance with Civil Local Rule 79-5, if applicable) within 21 days of the initial notice of challenge or
6 within 14 days of the parties agreeing that the meet and confer process will not resolve their dispute,
7 whichever is earlier.¹ Each such motion must be accompanied by a competent declaration affirming that
8 the movant has complied with the meet and confer requirements imposed in the preceding paragraph.
9 Failure by the Designating Party to make such a motion including the required declaration within 21 days
10 (or 14 days, if applicable) shall automatically waive the confidentiality designation for each challenged
11 designation. In addition, the Challenging Party may file a motion challenging a confidentiality designation
12 at any time if there is good cause for doing so, including a challenge to the designation of a deposition
13 transcript or any portions thereof. Any motion brought pursuant to this provision must be accompanied by
14 a competent declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet and confer requirements
15 imposed by the preceding paragraph.

16 The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the Designating Party.
17 Frivolous challenges and those made for an improper purpose (e.g., to harass or impose unnecessary
18 expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the Challenging Party to sanctions. Unless the
19 Designating Party has waived the confidentiality designation by failing to file a motion to retain
20 confidentiality as described above, all parties shall continue to afford the material in question the level of
21 protection to which it is entitled under the Producing Party's designation until the court rules on the
22 challenge.

23 7. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

24 7.1 Basic Principles. A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is disclosed or
25 produced by another Party or by a Non-Party in connection with this case only for prosecuting, defending,
26

27 ¹ Alternative: It may be appropriate in certain circumstances for the parties to agree to shift the burden to move on the
28 Challenging Party after a certain number of challenges are made to avoid an abuse of the process. The burden of persuasion would remain on the Designating Party.

1 or attempting to settle this litigation. Such Protected Material may be disclosed only to the categories of
 2 persons and under the conditions described in this Order. When the litigation has been terminated, a
 3 Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of section 15 below (FINAL DISPOSITION).

4 Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a location and in a secure
 5 manner² that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this Order.

6 7.2 Disclosure of “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by the
 7 court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or
 8 item designated “CONFIDENTIAL” only to:

9 (a) the Receiving Party’s Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as employees of
 10 said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this
 11 litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” that is attached hereto
 12 as Exhibit A;

13 (b) the officers, directors, and employees (including House Counsel) of the Receiving
 14 Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the
 15 “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

16 (c) Experts (as defined in this Order) of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is
 17 reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be
 18 Bound” (Exhibit A);

19 (d) the court and its personnel;

20 (e) court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants, and Professional
 21 Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the
 22 “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

23 (f) during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is reasonably
 24 necessary and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A), unless
 25 otherwise agreed by the Designating Party or ordered by the court. Pages of transcribed deposition
 26 testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal Protected Material must be separately bound by the court

27 _____
 28 ² It may be appropriate under certain circumstances to require the Receiving Party to store any electronic Protected
 Material in password-protected form.

1 reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this Stipulated Protective Order.

2 (g) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or other
3 person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

4 7.3 Disclosure of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” Information
5 or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a
6 Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –
7 ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” only to:

8 (a) the Receiving Party’s Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as employees of
9 said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this
10 litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” that is attached hereto
11 as Exhibit A;

12 (b) Designated House Counsel of the Receiving Party³ (1) to whom disclosure is
13 reasonably necessary for this litigation, (2) who has signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be
14 Bound” (Exhibit A), and (3) as to whom the procedures set forth in paragraph 7.4(a)(1), below, have been
15 followed;

16 (c) Experts of the Receiving Party (1) to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this
17 litigation, (2) who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A), and (3) as
18 to whom the procedures set forth in paragraph 7.4(a)(2), below, have been followed];

19 (d) the court and its personnel;

20 (e) court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants,⁴ and Professional
21 Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the
22 “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A); and

23 (f) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or other
24 person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

25
26 ³ It may be appropriate under certain circumstances to limit the number of Designated House Counsel who may access
“HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” information under this provision.

27 ⁴ *Alternative:* The parties may wish to allow disclosure of information not only to professional jury or trial consultants,
28 but also to mock jurors, to further trial preparation. In that situation, the parties may wish to draft a simplified, precisely tailored
Undertaking for mock jurors to sign.

7.4 Procedures for Approving or Objecting to Disclosure of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” Information or Items to Designated House Counsel⁵ or Experts.⁶

(a)(1) Unless otherwise ordered by the court or agreed to in writing by the Designating Party, a Party that seeks to disclose to Designated House Counsel any information or item that has been designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” pursuant to paragraph 7.3(b) must make a written request to the Designating Party that sets forth the full name of the Designated House Counsel and the city and state of his or her residence.⁷

(a)(2) Unless otherwise ordered by the court or agreed to in writing by the Designating Party, a Party that seeks to disclose to an Expert (as defined in this Order) any information or item that has been designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” pursuant to paragraph 7.3(c) must make a written request to the Designating Party that identifies the general categories of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” information that the Receiving Party seeks permission to disclose to the Expert.

(b) A Party that makes a request and provides the information specified in the preceding respective paragraphs may disclose the subject Protected Material to the identified Designated House Counsel or Expert unless, within 14 days of delivering the request, the Party receives a written objection from the Designating Party. Any such objection must set forth in detail the grounds on which it is based.

(c) A Party that receives a timely written objection must meet and confer with the Designating Party (through direct voice to voice dialogue) to try to resolve the matter by agreement within seven days of the written objection. If no agreement is reached, the Party seeking to make the disclosure to Designated House Counsel or the Expert may file a motion as provided in Civil Local Rule 7 (and in compliance with Civil Local Rule 79-5, if applicable) seeking permission from the court to do so. Any such

⁵ *Alternative:* The parties may exchange names of a certain number of Designated House Counsel instead of following this procedure.

⁶ *Alternative:* “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” information or items may be disclosed to an Expert without disclosure of the identity of the Expert as long as the Expert is not a current officer, director, or employee of a competitor of a Party or anticipated to become one.

⁷ It may be appropriate in certain circumstances to require any Designated House Counsel who receives “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” information pursuant to this Order to disclose any relevant changes in job duties or responsibilities prior to final disposition of the litigation to allow the Designating Party to evaluate any later-arising competitive decision-making responsibilities.

1 motion must describe the circumstances with specificity, set forth in detail the reasons why the disclosure
 2 to Designated House Counsel or the Expert is reasonably necessary, assess the risk of harm that the
 3 disclosure would entail, and suggest any additional means that could be used to reduce that risk. In
 4 addition, any such motion must be accompanied by a competent declaration describing the parties' efforts
 5 to resolve the matter by agreement (i.e., the extent and the content of the meet and confer discussions) and
 6 setting forth the reasons advanced by the Designating Party for its refusal to approve the disclosure.

7 In any such proceeding, the Party opposing disclosure to Designated House Counsel or the Expert
 8 shall bear the burden of proving that the risk of harm that the disclosure would entail (under the safeguards
 9 proposed) outweighs the Receiving Party's need to disclose the Protected Material to its Designated House
 10 Counsel or Expert.

11 10. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER
 12 LITIGATION

13 If a Party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that compels
 14 disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY
 15 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" that Party must:

16 (a) promptly notify in writing the Designating Party. Such notification shall include a copy
 17 of the subpoena or court order;

18 (b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the
 19 other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is subject to this Protective
 20 Order. Such notification shall include a copy of this Stipulated Protective Order; and

21 (c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by the
 22 Designating Party whose Protected Material may be affected.⁸

23 If the Designating Party timely seeks a protective order, the Party served with the subpoena or
 24 court order shall not produce any information designated in this action as "CONFIDENTIAL" or
 25 "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" before a determination by the court from
 26

27 ⁸ The purpose of imposing these duties is to alert the interested parties to the existence of this Protective Order and to
 28 afford the Designating Party in this case an opportunity to try to protect its confidentiality interests in the court from which the
 subpoena or order issued.

1 which the subpoena or order issued, unless the Party has obtained the Designating Party's permission. The
 2 Designating Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in that court of its confidential
 3 material – and nothing in these provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving
 4 Party in this action to disobey a lawful directive from another court.

5 11. A NON-PARTY'S PROTECTED MATERIAL SOUGHT TO BE PRODUCED IN THIS
 6 LITIGATION

7 (a) The terms of this Order are applicable to information produced by a Non-Party in
 8 this action and designated as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES
 9 ONLY." Such information produced by Non-Parties in connection with this litigation is protected by the
 10 remedies and relief provided by this Order. Nothing in these provisions should be construed as prohibiting
 11 a Non-Party from seeking additional protections.

12 (b) In the event that a Party is required, by a valid discovery request, to produce a
 13 Non-Party's confidential information in its possession, and the Party is subject to an agreement with the
 14 Non-Party not to produce the Non-Party's confidential information, then the Party shall:

15 1. promptly notify in writing the Requesting Party and the Non-Party that some or all
 16 of the information requested is subject to a confidentiality agreement with a Non-Party;

17 2. promptly provide the Non-Party with a copy of the Stipulated Protective Order in
 18 this litigation, the relevant discovery request(s), and a reasonably specific description of the information
 19 requested; and

20 3. make the information requested available for inspection by the Non-Party.

21 (c) If the Non-Party fails to object or seek a protective order from this court within 14
 22 days of receiving the notice and accompanying information, the Receiving Party may produce the Non-
 23 Party's confidential information responsive to the discovery request. If the Non-Party timely seeks a
 24 protective order, the Receiving Party shall not produce any information in its possession or control that is
 25 subject to the confidentiality agreement with the Non-Party before a determination by the court.⁹ Absent a
 26 court order to the contrary, the Non-Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in this

27 _____
 28 ⁹ The purpose of this provision is to alert the interested parties to the existence of confidentiality rights of a Non-Party
 and to afford the Non-Party an opportunity to protect its confidentiality interests in this court.

1 court of its Protected Material.

2 12. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

3 If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed Protected Material to
 4 any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this Stipulated Protective Order, the Receiving
 5 Party must immediately (a) notify in writing the Designating Party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use
 6 its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the Protected Material, (c) inform the person or persons
 7 to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this Order, and (d) request such person or
 8 persons to execute the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" that is attached hereto as Exhibit
 9 A.

10 13. DISCLOSURE OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED MATERIAL

11 Pursuant to Federal Rules of Evidence 502(d) and (e), the production of Disclosure or Discovery
 12 Material (including documents) in this action which a Party or Non-Party later claims should not have been
 13 produced because of a privilege or protection from discovery, including but not limited to the attorney-
 14 client privilege, work product privilege, and/or joint defense privilege shall not be deemed to waive any
 15 privilege or protection from discovery. A Party or Non-Party may request the return or destruction of such
 16 Disclosure or Discovery Material and that request shall identify the Disclosure or Discovery Material and
 17 the basis for requesting its return.

18 If a Receiving Party receives Disclosure or Discovery Material that the Receiving Party believes
 19 may be subject to a claim of privilege or protection from discovery, the Receiving Party shall promptly
 20 identify the Disclosure or Discovery Material to the Producing Party or Non-Party. Upon identification of
 21 the Disclosure or Discovery Material by the Producing Party or Non-Party or by the Receiving Party, a
 22 Receiving party: (1) shall not use, and shall immediately cease any prior use of, such Disclosure or
 23 Discovery Material; (2) shall take reasonable steps to retrieve the Disclosure or Discovery Material from
 24 others to which the Receiving Party disclosed it; (3) shall, within five (5) business days of the Producing
 25 Party's or Non-Party's request, return to the Producing Party or Non-Party or destroy the Disclosure or
 26 Discovery Material and destroy all copies thereof; and (4) shall confirm to the Producing Party or Non-
 27 Party the destruction under subsection (3) above of all copies of the Disclosure or Discovery Material not
 28 returned to the Producing Party or Non-Party. No one shall use the fact of production of the Disclosure or

1 Discovery Material to argue that any privilege or protection has been waived. Once the steps outlined in
 2 Section 13 above have been completed, the Producing Party or Non-Party shall promptly log the
 3 communication(s) at issue on a privilege log and produce such privilege log to the Receiving Party.

4 Within fourteen (14) days of the Producing Party or Non-Party producing such privilege log(s) to
 5 the Receiving Party, and not thereafter, the Receiving Party may file a motion to compel the production of
 6 the Disclosure or Discovery Material on the basis that: (a) the information was never privileged or
 7 protected from disclosure; or (b) any applicable privilege or immunity has been waived by some act other
 8 than the production of the Disclosure or Discovery Material. The Producing Party or Non-Party and the
 9 Receiving Party shall meet and confer in accordance with applicable law or Court rules regarding any such
 10 motion to compel.

11 14. MISCELLANEOUS

12 14.1 Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any person to seek its
 13 modification by the court in the future.

14 14.2 Right to Assert Other Objections. By stipulating to the entry of this Protective Order no
 15 Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to disclosing or producing any information or item
 16 on any ground not addressed in this Stipulated Protective Order. Similarly, no Party waives any right to
 17 object on any ground to use in evidence of any of the material covered by this Protective Order.

18 14.4 Filing Protected Material. Without written permission from the Designating Party or a
 19 court order secured after appropriate notice to all interested persons, a Party may not file in the public
 20 record in this action any Protected Material. A Party that seeks to file under seal any Protected Material
 21 must comply with Civil Local Rule 79-5. Protected Material may only be filed under seal pursuant to a
 22 court order authorizing the sealing of the specific Protected Material at issue. Pursuant to Civil Local Rule
 23 79-5, a sealing order will issue only upon a request establishing that the Protected Material at issue is
 24 privileged, protectable as a trade secret, or otherwise entitled to protection under the law. If a Receiving
 25 Party's request to file Protected Material under seal pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5(e) is denied by the
 26 court, then the Receiving Party may file the Protected Material in the public record pursuant to Civil Local
 27 Rule 79-5(e)(2) unless otherwise instructed by the court.

28 14.5 California Evidence Code Sections 1156–57. Production by either Party of Discovery

Material that would be immune from discovery in a state proceeding under California Evidence Code Sections 1156–57 shall not be deemed a waiver of the protections afforded by California Evidence Code Sections 1156–57 in any subsequent litigation, whether related or unrelated to the current litigation. The Parties agree to produce Discovery Material that would be covered by California Evidence Code Sections 1156–57 in this action only to the extent that the protections of Sections 1156–57 do not apply to discovery in federal court. *Burrows v. Redbud Comm. Hosp.*, 187 F.R.D. 606, 609 (N.D.Cal.1998). Each Party reserves its right to invoke Sections 1156–57 in any subsequent state court litigation regarding any Discovery Materials produced herein that would normally be protected by Sections 1156–57.

15. FINAL DISPOSITION

Within 60 days after the final disposition of this action, as defined in paragraph 4, each Receiving Party must return all Protected Material to the Producing Party or destroy such material. As used in this subdivision, “all Protected Material” includes all copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries, and any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Whether the Protected Material is returned or destroyed, the Receiving Party must submit a written certification to the Producing Party (and, if not the same person or entity, to the Designating Party) by the 60-day deadline that (1) identifies (by category, where appropriate) all the Protected Material that was returned or destroyed and (2) affirms that the Receiving Party has not retained any copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries or any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are entitled to retain an archival copy of all pleadings, motion papers, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts, legal memoranda, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work product, and consultant and expert work product, even if such materials contain Protected Material. Any such archival copies that contain or constitute Protected Material remain subject to this Protective Order as set forth in Section 4 (DURATION).

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1 IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.

2
3 DATED: 7/17/2014 Kathy B. Meltzer Dicks
4 Attorneys for Plaintiff

5 DATED: 7/18/2014 Eva
6 Attorneys for Defendant

7
8 PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED.

9 DATED: 7/21/14

10 Hon. Joseph C. Spero
11 United States District Judge

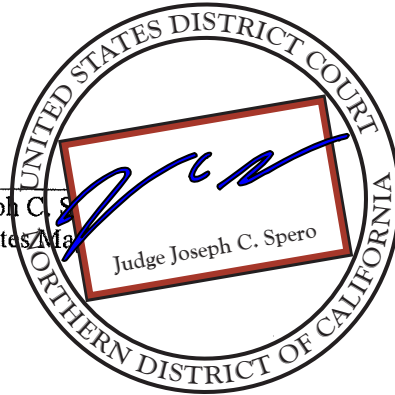


EXHIBIT AACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

I, _____ [print or type full name], of
 _____ [print or type full address], declare under penalty
 of perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand the Stipulated Protective Order that was issued by
 the United States District Court for the Northern District of California on _____ [date] in
 the case of *U.S. ex rel. Dr. John Maa, et al. v. Dr. Joshua Adler, et al.*, Case No. 3:12-cv-0200 JCS. I agree
 to comply with and to be bound by all the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order and I understand and
 acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to sanctions and punishment in the nature of
 contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not disclose in any manner any information or item that is subject
 to this Stipulated Protective Order to any person or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions of
 this Order.

I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Northern
 District of California for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order, even if such
 enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action.

I hereby appoint _____ [print or type full name] of
 _____ [print or type full address and telephone
 number] as my California agent for service of process in connection with this action or any proceedings
 related to enforcement of this Stipulated Protective Order.

Date: _____

City and State where sworn and signed: _____

Printed name: _____
 [printed name]

Signature: _____
 [signature]